

NIMA YOUSHIJ POEMS REFLECT THE IDEAS OF HUMANISM

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ABSTRACT

Nima Youshij, the founder of modern poetry is a different approach to singing poetry, inspired by poets progressive constitutional period and thereafter, Awakening era, with deep insight to the literature of the world, to discover the reality of human nature and man's place in society was real. Nima pressure and spoke to the man and asked his autocratic rule made under or related to the establishment and condemned. Nima, enjoying the teachings of the ideas of humanism, man sentenced to pressure the ruling class in classic literature out from under him. Thus, by analyzing the writings and letters Nima, will be the largest and most important concern of his mind, "Man," he said.

Reflect the views of humanism in Nima in titles such as anti-poverty, anti-authoritarianism, justice is manifested And to examine in-depth look at each of these patterns can be understood Nima man and his actual position.

Key words: Nima, man, Humanist, thoughts, poetry, contemporary

1. INTRODUCTION

Man and addressing the wishes and aspirations of the human person, one of the most basic and most fundamental motius known in the literature of the world. As human beings, clean and reasoning power, has always occupied the minds of writers and poets. Therefore, addressing issues related to human and global thinking is the most important concern.

Humanism, as one of the great literary schools that are the core of human dignity And free up the school to all human needs and Please Deals human and seek to establish justice and freedom at a global level "device for human humanism, a former victim of stereotypes that man was attributed to the gods, His individuality is not the sacrifice of social systems, it is safe "(taslimi, 2009: 15).

Seyyed Hosseini, about humanism movement, writes: "The movement at this time under the name of humanism (Humanism) was first introduced in Italy, took its name from the Romans. Because the Romans of his time to the study of the works of ancient Greece, a literary and philosophical systems were established as studiashumanitatis And believed that in light of the study of ancient monuments can be grown man and his spiritual power as more human, more out of the civil "(Seyyed Hosseini, 1998: 84).

One of the underlying themes of man and man's circuit contains Persian literature, poets and writers, from time immemorial, man and his main place of work and his writings have And books and books he wrote a lot about the character and nature. For example, Najm alDin Razi, author Mrsadalbad, All human beings are created in the summary: "But then, purpose and summary of all creation, the human being was And anything that is out of the realm of human existence is to follow and if you consider all the falls, Again finds himself all human existence "(Razi, 2011: 39).

In poetry, poets like Ferdosi, naser khosro, Rumi, Saadi, Hafiz, and man is a special place and best It is up to the ideals and aspirations of the people and their attempt to showcase their poetry. Rumi's Masnavi Sharif example, sentient being knows him:

**The rest of you thought your brother as bone and root
If you thought Iran was a thorn Garden around you Wood bathroom**

Thus, in classical literature, addressing the human and spiritual aspects of human, cultural, religious, social, mystical, romantic, mystical and been driven; But it is what it is important to show that you are human and not man's. For example, Saadi in his garden and civil society, pointing out that his ideas call for it; Or guardian speaks in his criticism of social hypocrisy that exists and needs to be corrected, but the Constitutional Revolution and civilization months. And the adoption of a new culture of Western civilization was formed to look at the man and the actual position is changed Poets and writers who were no longer in the band and was oriented human imagination, but of human beings today are tangible, Outlined in the literature. Therefore, humanity in the post-constitutional, the interaction with the community that they were not far apart, but were complementary.

Nima looking man

Nima, as realism and realist poet, known in the literature of his poetry, borrowed from the real issues and events of human life. His poems, describing the real story of bitterness and pain of human life. His theories and his poems have been introduced himself as a poet and a realist realistic returns. Hamidian, the realist and the realism of Nima's poetry, emphasizes: "The issue of who the lyrics are fairly realistic Nima, If possible, more or less in reality and in the environment and society to be so, why can not these poems is incumbent upon the category of realism? Except for death by starvation or disease of poverty that often leads to death, in communities unraveling what is unrealistic and impossible? "(Hamidian, 2004: 84).

One of the important features realistic lyrics Nima, philanthropy and addressing human needs and has a mind and a sense of Nima. The Nima, human, civic officials that "human greed to eat and eat and to wear and flattering embarrassing fall term. Creature called man, has the potential to take pleasure in excellent hands "(Nima, 1998: 644). "I love mankind right

over everyone and everything is love" And always as a matter of principle poems addressed to "the social and human thought in the Nima Scientific certainty as know-it-in the great mystics" (Sarvat, 2000: 16).

Nima, the meaning of art in the service of man: "Art is, if it is humanity and this Order, art alone, to address human concerns knows And want to be able to reflect the views of the people of his community and everyone will hear their cry wishes and desires " My literature about the world, man and his destiny. None of them, of the details and problems of instability and other effects not speak. I'm no authority on the effects of imaginary time ".

NIMA said: "My lyrics are the main source of my suffering" (NIMA, 1998: 423). In fact, he was suffering from a life of suffering and pain of people did not know the time apart from their pain. He believed that all humans are the same tone and sorrows they had sneaked in existence, because his tone made with tons of people who were all together in one cool illness overcrowded.

I do not have tons of Sorrows a rogue fever, and the only Sad know why and why every vein I whip my body is stiff and abortion.

Susan was swallowed every now and again in my body I have tons of people or I have made a ton of people all and a compact yet you know in this cool illnesses have thrown.

Nima poetry characters, and not alienated from him, but in Nima, all human beings can influence our destiny and life, Therefore, the basis of his theory, addressing the people, "I have this sentence: If I was a miller itself, Asia is not never happen. My ideas about human life, is almost in the plural " (Nima, 1363: 106) Hamidian about it says: "Nima general attitude of the world (secular) and human-centered (humanistic), and this means the totality of works of prose and poetry comes and his letters" (Hamidian: 2004: 45).

Nima on poetry, which delivers the highest image, human life and express their aspirations, in other words, Nima linguistic and rhetorical technique takes advantage of all the human expression of pure thought alone and Human suffering and pain to portray the poem "I would say a poem for his suffering. Form of words and rhyme, and meter, at all times, to have the tools I've been forced to change it, so that I and others have suffered, it is compatible. In the course of my own life, which is part of the suffering of others ".

Nima, in one of his writings, it makes clear that my poems for the needs of people today and that is why the opposition is: "I am opposed to people not in the old school. The head is that I want the poem to people's needs, and it can not do and their reputation low " (Nima, 1998: 59) in this regard Nima, how much of it there is a human obligation to show him as a poet committed. Our commitment to human NIMA, a deep commitment to the poet's soul is formed. He also His type their sufferings, not far and only when he is worth a human life that others may benefit. That is why in his poetry, concordant with the pain of the people that wrote it this way:

Life is fleeting, not Added value the good of the people if you do not believe Benefit thousands Job losses involved in some if you do not want

According to the ideals of humanism and human reflection Nima

Without goals and dreams, empty of purpose is what the human spirit and the purpose of life and survival, Reaching demands in different periods of her life, form. In fact, you could say, what, It is important for people at different stages of life, achieve inner desires. Nima, a poet, an enterprising and innovative, the most important concern of his mind, man, can not compare to the demands and Wishes fellows And his contemporaries, is indifferent, but as far as you can, want to portray to that of humans, has been withdrawn. He sought human freedom in all areas, including intellectual, social, political and cultural, etc., hence, more theories about the man he is.

Nima to achieve self, the true description of human life, everything is served, even mean And the concept of love in Nima with different poets before him, and the love that the human commitment, Wave. Nima seeks love, love that will exist around the world with its unique nature and human nature. Following his lyricism is common traditional poets in section bent brow and coma sweetheart, he's unique love of words and phrases of love, not in words; It sees the world in connection with human love and in fact, the same determination that says "ideal man raised at any time in the love poetry of the period" (Mokhtari, 1372: 30).

Nima, a lover of truth and the rule of oppression halo. Nima love for the poet to know, love is the essence of the poet's grief and pain mixed viewer. Nima love that stems from the existence of the poems and speeches, the pen becomes "true Nima love and concern because the opening paragraphs of the hands and feet of land And rescuing them from poverty and misery, a genuine concern and love, full of purity and consequently, all the pain and difficulties easier for her and her poetic tribute to the mighty digging "(Drkahy, 2010 68).

One of the important poetry Nima true love is able to depict the human form, the poem is Darvag. In this poem, Nima love in the human sense of the world, considers the freedom of everyone.

My room is wall to wall and bamboo ribs bursts of his land because the fellowship of the separation friends Daily herald cloudy, Darvag! When it rains?

Nima, willing, human rights, in all aspects of their lives, and therefore, in his poems, describing the misery and poverty of the lower stratum of society, Descriptions of people under oppression, injustice, oppression, agitation, etc. Frvan this reason, more characters Nima's poetry are those who are disadvantaged class, Those who are forced to work long hours, and endure the worst thing, but ultimately, they do not miss a thing and still remain poor and condemned and Nima want to display all their lives, lost their authority and will return. Dstghyb, says Nima value in addressing the Jan Doho summarized in this expression: "One hundred years ago, on this side, Poets of the peaks that are deemed to have come into the sitting, insult their lords have no other God and People have learned and rebel song without trying discouragement, his songs to teach others and to ensure that for all the talk. Poets alone today disappears. Now they are popular among other people ".

It must be considered that humanism Nima, interaction and mutual relationship with her lesbian community, where it Nima, a social poet And have her poems reflect the social and political affairs, could the rights of the people of his contemporaries, is indifferent, That is why it is the evolution of the " man and man, the child's physical, material and social conditions for all, With Comprehensiveness the conditions that complements their meaning. Once the changes in the demographics change, he will change ".

Humanism and human concerns in poetry Nima, the social aspects of diversity can be investigated. Anti-poverty similar dimensions, anti-tyranny, injustice, etc., which reflects a deep and sensitive vision Nima, the society and the social issues of his time. "Nima is on Facebook become objects of his journey has been and sometimes so extreme sensitivity to

social issues through simile and metaphor And myth suggests that without the deep poetry of the soul, is compromised, its more than most of his contemporaries, the social poetry "(Baraheni, 1991: 249).

1. Anti-poverty

Nima, a popular poet and as he says, for the suffering of the poem says. He was a member of their community, an expression of the wishes and desires of the people of his time. He looked under pressure from the people govern their lives. The sponsor of the oppressed introduces himself: "I know I support clean and without hypocrisy I oppressed" (nima, 1998: 497).

Nima more lyrical theme of oppressed people in poverty is, of course, be borne in mind that Nima, asked to form, their poverty and poetry in a show. For example, in one of his letters he writes: "I have no work, no money, I'm going to dream, that of my father's farm, Sell, because I'm not a farmer nor the suffering farmers can eat" and in some of his writings explicitly acknowledges his poverty: "Maybe I can find my disciple. Science Education science or psychology or literature and taught French and I'm a little more about dogmas, these gains do not hear".

Nima, sees the suffering of all people, but most examples of his poems, with this theme can be found among the inhabitants of the land north. One of the most important poems by Nima with a focus on poverty, the night of feet in this poem, depicts the life of a man who, because of poverty and destitution, his family has lost and he has to work on other farms in the worst conditions.

One of the most important signs of hunger in this poem describes that happened to his children:

Double your kids sick Hand in hand, and the fever left starved burn both the mother and only has

Another Nima poems that focus on poverty, mother and son, the poetry of the first descriptions of poverty started:

In the pile of poor off Is not news, but news is far away from everyone, night The story of nights Furnace flame burns and dance Every now and again it takes him clause of paragraph

The residence where the foot is the silence of the night is a link

But ultimately there is no hope for bread as well as the shadow of poverty remains:

The poverty in the rain the turbulent motion in the corner mother and son placed bread to eat, but where bread

In fact, poverty in poetry Nima, a reformist approach, the image is drawn, in other words, he is showing, destitution and poverty of the people in the form of a symbolic language, Called for the improvement of the living and everyday people are looking for a true picture of life in people who work with great hardship; But their hunger and their families can not be resolved "narrative poems Nima poverty, often in the most brutal and deadliest dimensions, This is why the story is so romantic realism him to Exaggeration blends may also be demanded of poetry "(Hamidian, 2004: 84).

2. Anti-authoritarianism

The most important goal for the Iranian Constitutional Revolution of "freedom" and "independence" of man and Constitutionalists for human liberation, In all aspects of life, especially, out of the tyranny of the ruling class has been under pressure "on Iran in the last century and the most important movements And social and political movement, the movement of the constitutional movement to nationalize the oil industry and the revolution of 1357, All claims of "independence" and "freedom" have had their theoretical foundations of the concept of "national independence," "sovereignty" "Freedom and national rights", political and social freedoms, are interconnected "(Ajoodani, 2002: 12).

Following the extinction of the Qajar dynasty in 1304, Reza Khan came. During this period, Iran also socially and economically and politically, Turmoil and chaos, and the governments of Russia and Great Britain, the north and south to seek his interests and Domestic and foreign colonial power and the country was devastated. This period of intense repression and suppression was, Reza Khan, Modern claims or promises Zarghani was like modern, but still subject to the rules of traditional governmental tyranny, Its distinctive feature of the "Governance practices satisfaction, is quite traditional and authoritarian. In contrast, the apparent effects of modern life, or rather pseudo-modern social level-that he represents. So they grab the material and the modern city life going And this had caused significant changes in all social strata "(Zarghani, 2005: 154).

Tyranny and oppression Reza Khani was also drawn to the field of literature, so that if a writer or poet explicitly, Criticism of the government apparatus, was looking terrible consequences if the newspaper or magazine publishing anti-government views the payment, the owner was murdered or deported. For example, poets like Yazdi farokhi love to sew the mouth and condemned the assassination. Shafie kadkani the literature of the underground literature mentions: "The regime does not allow anyone into the deep stuff scrap And his works reflect the deep problems in the literature that it must take into account the category of underground literature; Like poetry farokhi Yazdi, Nima Lahooti even a kind of underground literature, although Nima, a direct confrontation with the regime of Reza Shah did, but poetry was full of criticism "(Shafii kadkani, 2001: 47).

Nima held in this period, a period in which Reza Khan came to rule, but apparently he did not seem satisfied with this and In connection with the arrival of her in one of his notes as "National Assembly" on 21 November 1304 SSI writes: "I do not understand what this game. Have drawn on the work of one person. A dangerous dictatorship, the country will change "(nima, 2009: 56).

Nima, has been protesting the cruelty of society and its time to look Innovators law is pessimistic. Hence one of the most important features of poetry Nima, a permanent conflict with the tyranny of the society. His fight against all kinds of oppression, Such tyranny, cultural, political, literary, and throughout his poetry full of laughter and Nima knows that someday stand-by state oppression would collapse; Even with a simple pen of a poet "during spring misery of others should Specified to congratulate those who have a big belly and a rough voice And in case their palace sure huddled, an innocent poet His life the misery of exile and wandering spent; But the pen is less than ax, the foundations of the palace during the review will be to overcome".

A poem in which Nima explicitly tyranny and oppression and freedom is spoken, where the old owl, clearly show its throbbing climax community, with emphasis on the "hush" it states.

Hush! Lest say, relaxed atmosphere of the valley and perished Deteriorated Stop the sun from the earth Jogging and Upset and perished

What's poem, clearly seen, the image of a society in which no security and whatever it is, fear and apprehension.

This time lying down in the blood Owl sitting on a stone silent hush! Lest say, owl old RA is listening on the pitch

Nima, only the political and governmental tyranny unhappy times, but also of cultural oppression in society and literature, was to hang, no satisfaction, It was back to the communities in terms of cultural development, in pain, in fact, Nima breaking with tradition, the classic poetry can be written chains, a cultural battle is "The third feature of poetry and art Nima Youshij his warrior spirit. Henry has spent his whole life fighting Nima. Struggle not only with agents And agents of the government, but the enemies and what they say, the arts, and even with a super modern and super reactionaries "(tahbaz, 2001: 436).

Nima is one of the most important poems in which, speaking of tyranny, is that in this poem the night, the night is a symbol of oppression in society considers, Rejection of any society in which freedom of laughter. When the tail of an evening speaks, in fact, the authoritarian spirit that speaks of the pain is Nima.

The tail is night and night soil occurring color is lost wind, cloud from the mountain infant Has attacked me

Nima, wanted to reform society and move it to the Humanist, he wants the spectrum of human consciousness, to understand and to fight against the tyranny of the contract. He wants to remain human in the collar rule of tyranny; but freedom is calling on all groups and classes of people. One of the most important poems of December, in the context in which Bell expresses hope for transformation:

The weave creates smoke the secret lies in the sound her beautiful interprets each caress It has been revealed cayenne old device change

This poem, one of the most important symbolic and symbolic lyrics Nima structure in which the spirit of freedom and against tyranny shout of laughter. Some critics Nima poem, this poem is considered the most optimistic Nima poem "Poem Bell is one of the most optimistic Nima is poetry written in Persian date February 1945, Twelve stanza that freed the bell begins to cry, maybe twelve hours a night on the meaning of the poem is not clear and not very clear. The picture is on the verge of changing the situation thoroughly, potentially revolutionary and reactionary forces, poor living conditions, Poverty, Corruption and Decay are nudity prison own funds, referred " (Poornamdariya, 2010: 40, 41).

3. Justice

After the constitution, all the intellectuals and educated to realize that society is moving in a balanced way and the culture of global growth in the sector is declining, then to the conclusion that people should be put in a class and class differences avoided. Nima serum taken after the constitutional period, a period in which the first and the main slogan of the people and their suffering and the release of people from the oppressive restrictions and constraints that govern them. Nima in an era in which the ideas of freedom in composing poetry as a child and he ran wave constitutional movement, it is the duty of the man in the poem. In other words, if the constitutional movement against tyranny and oppression of the garment know, Nima have to be someone who would know the idea to enter the field of literature and poetry.

Nima, the class differences that exist among the people, unhappy and suffering and pain of the people in the know: "The author, whether male or female, in terms of their ability to write anything that people with dementia and paralysis "The author, whether male or female, in terms of their ability to write anything that people with dementia and paralysis And smashed against a group of people not invited "(Nima, 1998: 678).

Nima, the class differences that exist among the people, unhappy and suffering and pain of the people in the know: "All this pain is unclear from where? If a public education, if their talent is indeed taking place, If a path is not another burst to die of hunger, were too smart for his work ".

His poetry is also a good point. For example, in Manley poem refers to a limitation of the community And the introduction of the story refers to its commitment in this story: "What I found most useful by the thought of this story. I think the strength of their commitment to the expression ".

In this poem, Manley symbol of human beings who have to work, but they will never be able to get welfare. In this poem, Nima says the man, who lives in the community, having been convicted.

I know the Lord that it Man His way to the sea that night, too expensive, so the nights and livestock raising hopes that Hunted for him ship to sail the seas calm

In another paragraph angler, suffering, misery, and tells her that he has no interest in the sea and with regret for his remarks says.

I destroyed the adult work Where to go? Gone with the alternation of night the fish in the mouth! Water from the left and right of the screenn o mildew is gone obviously not carp

But he has other fish to find a better symbol of his desires, hopes, and not least to the minimum required to solve, is compelling. For this reason, the sea is limited and the same injustices that are taking place in society and human Nima finish to your right.

How to pass a fleeting breath, I am left to the body and soul captive near the river to get water slowly Slack Maybe for me comes to sling or Chakav trap?

2. CONCLUSION

Nima could introduce himself as committed realist poetry, poetry that his main concern is human and human suffering, And have a theoretical writings and his poems to them. Nima poems, crystallization emotions poet, who lived in the community, all the inequalities And oppression that people come on their own, they could see with their natural symbols, it Photos demonstrate his poem, also serves to human problems have been constructed. Nima has been suggested that human poetry and human times and circumstances that condemn injustice and inequality in society and He wants to be the voice of the people who want to get out of this situation and are looking for their own freedom and real rights.

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